sent any indignities offered him.

camp, gaining a great victory.

day, with appropriate ceremonies.

FRANKFORT, July 14 .- Bonds 771.

of the Bill as it passed both Houses:

Washington News.

esentatives of the United States of America,

and to the paramount authority of Congress.

named in said act shall have power, subject to the

administration of said act shall require it to sus

er, election, appointment or authority derived

State or the government thereof, or any municipal

nother division thereof; and upon such suspen-

power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person

so suspended or removed by the detail of some

oer or soldier of the army, or by the

ing nothing from its Mexican Minister since the capture of the City of Mexico, is about sending s strong fleet to Vera Cruz to protect him, or to re-FLORENCE, July 13 .- It is stated that Garibaldians are menacing the city of Veterlo. St. Petersburg, July 14.—Bakatora advices state that the Russian troops stormed Kahn's entrenched

Paris, July 14.—The corner-stone of the Pro testant Church for the Americans was laid yester-

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The following is the text The Mexican Minister here defines that senor altamariano, whose newspaper article, severely commenting on the interposition of the United States in behalf of Maximilian, has been extensively published, is a member of Juarez' Cabinet, as has been charged.

A lengthy memorandum has been issued from the State Department answering Nantharvis' Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-

Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the Act of 2d day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not loyal State goverments, and that, therefore, said governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, SEC. 2. That the commander of any district

disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander, the proper rend or remove from office or from the perforowers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any pow-

From Richmond,

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—Registration closed in
this city to-day. The colored majority is 1119.

A company, with \$526,000 capital paid up, was
formed to-day, for the purpose of purchasing land
in Virginia for the erection of manufactories and
developing the mineral resources of the Stato.

E. S. Hamlin, of Ohio, is President, and Thos. H.
Wynne, of Virginia, Secretary. from or granted by or claimed under any so-called disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have

pointment of some other persons to perform the same, and to intracances occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be revested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district Size. 4 And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions, any civil offices may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commanders to remove from office, as afore-

county, donated five thousand acres of land to building the road, and another gentleman became one of a hundred to subscribe five thousand doi-

the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commanders to remove from office, as aforesid, all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent it obstrates the use and proper administration of his Act and Acts to which it is supplemental.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided at in the act entitled an act bupplementary to an at entitled an act to provide for the more efficient overnment of the Rebel States, passed March 3d, 1867, shall have power and it shall be their only before allowing the registration of any person, to a certain upon such facts or information. They can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said sot, and the oath equired by said act shall not be conclusive on ars each.

A telegrem to the Dispatch says the committee's resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned sine dis.

Meetings of citizens were held in Rappahannock

expeditions are on 1000 and fifting up rapidly.

applicant, and in every case of striking e from the list, as hereinafter provided,

on by reason of roce or color.

o. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the prescribed in said supplementary act, is, of the things that no person who has been that other of the legislature of any State, or who

methor of the legislature of the state, of who as held any executive or judicial office in any many which whether he has taken an oath to support a Comstitution of the United States or not, and better he was holding much office at; the commencement of the rebellion, or had held it before.

and badly wounded.

New ORLEANS, July 12.—In Galveston no cases roble todoe of the time and place there evice for a period of five days the registra-tic, and upon-being satisfied that any person titled thereto has been registered, to strike

the board of registration, or any of the officers appointees acting under them, shall be bound us action by any opinion of any civil officer of United States. the United States.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally to the end that all, the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

A huge mass of correspondence between the dministration, Gen. Grant, and district commanders have been made public; but as the issues involved have all been decided by the bill telegraphed last night, it is not thought worth while graphed last highe, with it.
to burden the wires with it.
to burden the wires with it.
day alaimed by A bill passed the House appropriating \$1.675,-

four.

Bingham replied, that it was fitting that a man who lost his leg in defence of his Government should ride in a coach and four.

Nothing important transpired in the Senate, except the passage of the Reconstruction Bill, which

opo for reconstruction.

Dering the discussion Eldridge spoke about the extravagence of district commanders, alluding to Sickles as a greater harlequin than the commander at New Orleans, and had read by the Clerk a

newspaper article, speaking of displays made by Sickles, riding round Charleston in a coach and

cept the passage of the Becomes goes to the President.

Raymond was nominated for Austria, Bancroft Baymond was nominated for Austria, Bancroft Baymond was nominated for Austria, Bancroft Baymond was nominated for Austria

President.

In the House to-day a petition from the Legislature of Arkansas, for an appropriation to improve the Mississippi levee, received a vote of 56 to 43, and was referred to the Committee on Appropria-

wanted.
The alph is regarded as absolutely established.

Its reception was opposed on the ground chansas was not a State, and the Legisla-

Baymond was nominated for Austria, Bancroft for Frussia.

It is now positively known that the State Department will await further developments before formally moving in Santa Anna's case.

The reconstruction bill was signed by the proper officers of both houses, and presented to the President. Marine News.

New YORK, July 13.—Storks strong. Money, 5a6. Gold, 1391. Sterling unchanged. '62 coupons, 1114. Flour 20c: better on higher grades. Wheat firmer and very quiet. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Rice dull. Pork unsettled at \$23 10a23 50. Lard steady at 11fa12f. Cotton dull at 26a26f. Turpentine firmer at 57a58. Rosin

that Arganess was not a State, and the Legislature could not petition.

The schooner Bergin, from Charleston for Boston, loaded with cotton and rosin, was burned at
sea. The crew narrowly escaped in a boat, and
were picked up and brought here by the schooner
silvan, Capt. Blanchard.

The Elmira clothers fix the date of Surratt's

presence in their store from the following facts:
On the 12th one of the partners left for New York
and returned on the 15th. During his absence,
Surratt visited the store to have clothing made,
but the tailor did not have the kind of material

The register of the Canandaigua Hotel, with the name of John Harrison registered on the 15th, was produced in court. The defence insisted, and prosecution objected, that the register should go

the jury.

The Court reserved a decision, and adjourned.
Washington, July 14.—Generals Sanborn and Buford, sent to the Indian country to examine and report upon the state of affairs, represent that the hostilities at Fort Phil Kearney were caused by an attempt, through orders from General Pope, to nostitues at Fore Fall Rearney were caused by an attempt, through orders from General Pope, to establish military posts to the injury of the Hunting Grounds. These officers and the Commissioner of Indian affairs condemn the prosecution of a general war, and show that for a comparatively small sum peace can be obtained among all the tribes. The Commissioners recommend justice to ribes. The Commissioners recommend justice to Indians, and indemnity for villages and other pro-

perty wantonly destroyed.

The Vice-Consul at Havana officially reports
that Yellow Fover exists there with much viru-

lence.

It is expected that the President's veto to the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill will be sent in on Tuesday, when Congress, after passing it over his veto, will adjourn.

The Mexican Minister here denies that Senor The Mexican Minister here denies that Senor article.

the State Department answering Napthagyis' application for Santa Anna's relief, giving a detailapplication for Salta Auma's movements and pur-poses. The document is signed by Mr. Seward, and concludes: "Upon this review of the facts, it poses. The document is signed by Mr. Seward, and concludes: "Upon this review of the facts, it seems proper that the Government should wait for further and more definite information before entering upon communication in relation to the complaints of Mr. Naphagyis with the Government of Mexico. That nation seems at last to have trium phed over all of its internal and foreign enemies, and to have reached a crisis where, if left alone, it may be expected to restore tranquility, and to reorganize itself on a permanent foundation of union, freedom and republican government. Only some great national injury, wrong or offence, would justify this Government in suddenly assuming a hostile or oven an unfriendly attitude towa d the Republic of Mexico."

Mr. Seward also says, that during a considerable part of the time in which Mexico has been the theatre of civil war, an armed military and naval

theatre of civil war, an armed mintary and naviore has been maintained by the United States on the Rio Grande and in the waters around the ports of Mexico, among other purposes, to prevent and defeat the invasion of that republic by any military and naval expeditions which might be set on foot in the United States.

From Virginia. RICHMOND, July 12.—The convention met at the White Sulphur Springs to devise means for the completion of the Covington and Chio road, to the Ohio river, adjointed yesterday after a two days.

obio, Kentucky, and eleven counties of West Ohio, Kentucky, and eleven counties of virginia, and nine counties of Virginia, were represented by two hundred delegates. Gov. Pierpoint presided. Several espitalists were present from New York and Philadelphia. On taking the chair, Gov. Pierpoint made a speech, predicting that if the building of the road was persevered in the Federal Government would aid it and lay a federal government would aid it and lay a constant the demand of the forest

west.
The committee reported resolutions, one of them declaring that five millions should be raised fur the completion of the road by Virginia and West Virginia

Meetings of citizens were held in Rappanannoca county and Danville yesterday, at which the Republican platform was adopted, and delegates sent to the August convention in Richmond. Hon. Thos. S. Flournoy and the Hon. Wm. M. Tredway, both ex-members of Congress, participated in the

From New York.

New York, July 13.—Two Mexican fillibustering speditions are on foot here. One in Buffalo is

of such boars, any one touching the on of any person claiming registration; rease of a remail by the board to reg-TANCASTER, PA, July 18.—The boilers of the cutton mill exploded to day; one of the boilers was carried over a square. The engineer was killed. The superintendent's legs and one arm were broken; several women were scalded, and a concaiderable portion of the factory is in ruins.

> Washington, July 18.—Further accounts were killed.
> Fort Wallace fight say six cavalrymen were killed.
> The soldiers were driven into the fort. 'A non-Thirteen negro soldiers have died of cholera at

From Mobile.

Monne, July 13. Two hundred and sixty-six wines and one thousand four hundred and swenty-four colored registered in the seventh ward this week; total number registered in the city, five thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

George H. Hilliard, flour inspector, shot himself to-day.

New Obleans, July 12.—In Galveston no cases of yellow fever have occurred in eight or ten days. Dispatches from military headquarters from Indianola report the increase of the epidemic there among citizens; no cases among the troops; five cases occurred, each on the 3d aud 4th. There were five deaths out of a hundred and twenty cases. Physicians disagree as to the character of the disease.

the disease.

It is a superior to strike a same beared to strike a same beared to strike and such sard shall also, during the same period, add to the registry the names of all persons who, it fay be a break the qualifications required by said twho have not been already registered, and no reson shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without a more strated to authorize the commanding eners a named therein, whenever he shall deem it sedful, to remove any member of a board of registration and all persons hereafter elected or apointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called S see or municipal authority, or by cetail or appointment of the district commanders, hall be required to take and to entitle the oath of the representatives of the Mexican Grown, and which is acceptance of the Mexican Crown, and which is one and all persons hereafter elected or apointment of the district commanders, hall be required to take and to entitle the oath of the representatives of the Mexican Crown, and which is acceptance of the Mexican Crown, and which is the constitution of the crown of the crown of the crown of t

government waited on him in Europe and pressed his acceptance of the Mexican Crown, and which he only accepted after much reluctance.

History, teaches that the Mexican people for nearly the last century have been incapable of self-government, while Maximilian has shown to the world that he was the best ruler thay ever had, and was doing all that a wise man could do to develop the resources of that country until betrayed by a Judas Iscariot, in whom he had trusted.

Maximilian was one of nature's noblemen, because he was an educated christian gentleman, and all his acts were high toned, chivalric and becom-

oleraly and defiantly declared to the world that efore closing his military career he hopes to see he blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in is country. Shall this be so? Out with this foul is country. Shall this bo so? Out with this foul lot that stains the American continent. Let us neet in our strength that we may give public expression to our indignation, and let it fall on those who, in the eyes of the christian world, are morally responsible for the death of Maximilian. Yea, even though it fall upon a Secretary of State, whose little bell, alas! did not tinkle to save the life of one of the best men that ever lived. Honor to whom honor is due, but let instide be done. to whom honor is due, but let justice be done though the heavens should fall. (Signed) A NATIVE OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived—Tybee, from Galeston; Hibernia and Herman, from Europe.

MOBILE, July 13.—The steamer Red Gauntlet

cer es quiet. Freights quiet.
WILMINGTON, July 13.—Spirits Turpentine firm,
50c., country packages. Rosin steady, \$2 65a5 75.
Corn firm, \$1 33a1 35.

to overestimate the boon, and be correspondingly solicitous for its attainment.

DARLINGTON, S. C., July, 1867 .- Much has been The homestead experiment with freedmen said, here and elsewhere, specially by writers and declaimers in the North, in reference to the unwillingness of Southern landholders to rent or sell land to the negroes. There was truth in this statement, and there was falsehood. The very truth itself proved a falsehood, or equivalent to it in its effect, because a portion only of the truth was reported; a mere denial to rent or sell to negroes, without giving the causes operating as prohib tives. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that the contrary was tried in many cases during working for whatever he makes. the past year; that planters rented out lands to freedmen, the rent to be paid in a stipulated share of the crop. But the results were not encouraging. The freedmen, unaccustomed to exercise control over themselves or their families, in many cases did not work steadily. Others, again, being in too great haste to get rich, and nover having had to exercise their judgments before in planning work, they undertook too much, and too many things, and the natural consequence was that the crop suffered. A total want of capital, however, in whatever field or enterprise he embarks. is the great drawback to all such efforts. They lack almost everything. If by dint of industry

ments, and perhaps, also, a mule, or broken down plow or dray horse, they are without the necessa ry provisions to support themselves and animals luring the winter, spring and summer months. Perseverance is not a marked characteristic of the negro race, and in many cases where they have been battling with these difficulties, before the crop was half made, they would be discouraged, and not unfrequently abandon the whole enterprise. In some cases, which came to my cognizance, it is but fair to say, negroes, working on rented land, were successful, paid their rent, and had the satisfaction upon settling, to find something on the credit side of the balance sheet. These, however, are the exceptions. The greatest difficulty, perhaps, in this whole matter is the want of confidence of the planter in the freedman, knowing him, as he does, to be in most cases altogether unreliable. If the freedmen will show that they

they should have accumulated, or if their former

owners should loan them a sufficient sum to enable

them to purchase the most indispensable imple-

are alive to the binding force of a contract, and will work as steadily and faithfully on their own account, as under the direction and control of the overseer, this difficulty will be in a great measure removed. There will be kindness; mutual confidence, redounding to the advantage of both, and a good understanding between the two races, which will cement a bond of perpetual union and peace.

The planters up here are getting somewhat restive under the overdose of lecturing, which has been administered to them by newspaper men and public speakers. They think they understand "the situation;" and more than that they are quite willing to "accept" it. They are fully alive to the fact that "the day for large plantations is past," and that "land should be cultivated in small tracts." And in fact there are few who are not willing to sell a part of their land, if a purchaser can be found. This is precisely as any sen ible man, knowing the circumstances of the case, would conclude. Many of our people are heavily in debt, and have large landed possessions, yielding them little or no return; what more natural, therefore, than that they should endeayor to diminish their debts and increase their peace and comfort by selling a part of their landed estate to small settlers, and thus by the mere in-

are few who would not be willing to rent out a portion of their lands if they could find persons who, in the exercise of ordinary prudence, they advantage, and pay the rent. The parties who offer, as a rule, both black and white, are either unskilled, known to be poor managers, and devoid alike of intelligence and enterprise. And in the few cases where these disabilities do not obtain, they are still without the necessary capital, small even though that may be rated. This is indeed the one great drawback to the execution of all schemes. The operatives have neither

crease of population in any given space of country

enhance the value of the remainder of their lands

capital nor credit, and the planter, from the very nature of the case, can have no security for the payment of his rent; and barely able to help him-self, he is not in a condition, certainly not at this time, to make advances of money, or even lend his redit to his "clients." The conditions of the country, social, political, and more especially financial, for the present, at least, prevent the carrying into effect of any extended scheme of colonization. The land here is usually in large plantations, with only one set of buildings or "improvements," as they are usually

called. Now, if a portion at one of the distal extremities is rented cut to a laborer or small farmer, there is neither house, barn or stable. The Galveston, July 12.—Two registers of the landowner is too much reduced in means at pre-washington (Texas) district were shot yesterday sent to undertake such a task himself. Even if he saw that, by adopting such a course, his land would be certainly remunerative in a few years, the low state of his exchequer would be a positive veto to any such wise and benevolent enterprise. For not only would this outlay yield no immediate return; such an enterprise would moreover necessitate a considerable additional annual outlay for several years to come.

Very few purchasers have offered, who have any neans whatever. Plenty of freedmen can be found, willing to buy on credit, and of course unable to give security for even the eventual payment of the purchase money.

There is, therefore, little encouragement thus far for the parcelling out of lands, the turning of large plantations into small farms. We have no doubt, whatever, that in time this will come to pass, but it must necessarily be a measure of slow and gradual progress. The freedman, like the laboring population of the North and of other countries, must learn industry and economy before he can step into the dignity of landed proprietorship. He must endeavor, by frugality and thrift, first to lay by a little money and get a "start," otherwise his too sanguine hopes of success as an independent agriculturist will come to

There is, in my opinion, entirely too much im portance attached by the freedmen to the possession of land. Man never is, but always to be blessed. It is hence natural for the landless to desire a strip of soil in their own right, and they expect advantages from such proprietorship which can be realized in but very few cases. In countries like France, Belgium and Western Germany, where land is divided and subdivided, and landlords can be found owning an eighth of an acre only, the laboring classes and small proprietors (here one and the same) find it perhaps more difficult to live than the peasantry of any other country in Europe. They contract debts, mortgage their little land, and unable to redeem it, as must necessarily happen in very many instances, they are soon without land again, and much more vexed in spirit than if they had never owned any. A few speculators and money lenders in this manner can soon purchase a whole province, district

But suppose, with a view of preventing this undesirable result, the Legislature enacts a homestead-law, exempting from execution a certain mimimum of land. This will exercise no influence upon the indolent or thriftless laborer, and make him industrious or economical. The only certain influence it will have is that it will debar him from getting any credit, just as we may suppose must have been the case in Judea, where landed possessions reverted to their original allotted owners every seventh year. The inevitable consequence of course was that when "sold" in the sixth year they could only bring the equivalent of one year's rent of the land. No legal fiction can, for any length of time, alter the standard of value; and in the struggle between capital and labor, capital, always and everywhere, in the end carries the day. I am tempted here to quote the philosopher Reid, whose language I am of course aware I am somewhat wresting from its true intent, when applying it to this question. REID says: "We perceive not material things immediately—it is their Corn tirm, \$1 33a1 35.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton—Sales 450 bales; prices irregular; better grades very scarce; Low Middling 214. Receipts for two days, 99 bales.

NEW OBLEANS, July 13.—Cotton—Sales 1050 thoughts-and it is in the idea of everything that The abbt is regarded as absolutely established.

Miss Olivis Jenkins examined.—A niece of Mrs Surratt's slept with her during most of the time; heard none of the pointed remarks to which Weichheard none of the thing itself, which seizes upon the indight of the 14th Mrs. Surratt showed no unusual exc tempent.

Surratt came there on the 14th to get some money due her.

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Surratt came there due to the did we perceive its properties." It is the idea of a

now being made in Florida, where the United States Government has settled a number of emigrants from this and adjoining States, donating farms of eighty acres each. The result is precisely what every man of discernment anticipated, viz: they are destitute, and altogether dependent upon government rations for support. A man must be taught to value property, otherwise it will be of ittle service to him, and the best education of this kind unquestionably is acquired in the process of

The poor man in the country, it matters not whether he is black or white, must do as poor men do in the city, work to the best of ability, and endeavor to get the best price he can for his labor, be careful and economical, and save something of his earnings. In due course of time he will be able to launch his own bank, if so inc'ined, and if he continues in the exercise of the same good qualities that helped him thus far, he may reasonably expect to get on and be successful

[From the American Churchman.] Insure in the World Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York. A SACRED DUTY.

"Men should often be put in remembrance to ake order for the setting of their temporal cases, whilst they are in health."—Orders for the Visuation of the Sick. We fear that a large majority of the clergy fail in fulfilling this branch of duty. We do not allude to the fact now, however, for the purpose of find-

ing fault with our brethren; but only, in order to justify ourselves in tringing the subject of Life Insurance into our editorial columns. We do not believe that it is possible for us to we do not believe that it is possible for us to say anything new upon this subject.

Although, however, we can say no more than has been already said, and said better, by many others—still it may be in our power to do some good, if only, by agitating the subject, and presenting it to some, perhaps, who have never yet given it much, if any, serious consideration.

And it is a subject, which comes very legitimately within the score of a Religious Percei insample.

y within the scope of a Religious Paper; inasmuch is it runs parallel with Christian duties of the first moortance.

For we hold, that there is no social duty of greater weight—none, which is more strictly bind-ing upon every head of a household—than that of providing, not merely for the present, but for the prospeciive and possible needs, of those, who, in the Providence of God, look up to him, for sup-

port and protection.

And we think that we have St. Paul with us, where he says.—"If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the Faith, and is worse than an infidel."

Tim. v. 8.

Happily, however, it is so ordered, that in all ordinary cases, the natural impulses of feeling and affection, in this matter, run parallel with the domands of duty. So that—at least, as regards a care for the prospective interests of one's family, which involves the Principle of Lafe Insurance—if the duty be neglected, such neglect will be found to arise, in a vast majority of cases, not from want of natural affection, nor from any doubt about the incumbent obligations; but simply, from the fact, that either the matter has never been taken into serious consideration—or, having been considered, and perhaps determined upon, it has been put aside frem time to time; and so, the duty still re-

aside frem time to time; and so, the duty still remains unperformed.

But is not delay, in a matter of such extreme importance, in itself criminal? How terrible must be the self upbraidings of a man, who—well knowing that a mortal illness overtaking him, or a fatal accident befalling him, in depriving his wife and children of their natural protector, would, at the same time, cast them, penniless and unprovided for, upon the cold charity of a selfish world—and conscious, too, that, at a small sacrifice, he might have provided for such a contingency—finds himself dying, with his duty undone!

Dearly the unhappy man loves his wife and children! Gadly would he lay down his life for those objects of his tenderest affection, if, by so doing he might but secure them from utter poverty, and desolation! Mut it is too late! Gone—never to return—is the opportunity of saving them from to return—is the opportunity of saving them from the misery of dependence—and, it may be—of

prinching want!
This is an assument which all can understand;

We have said this much upon the subject, be-We have said this much upon the subject, because we conscioniously believe the practical application of the priciple of Life Assurance, to be one of the chief socal mercies which the love of the Great Fathers has conferred upon us;—because we believe that the well-established Institutions which develope and apply the principle, are among the greatest, and noblest, and most beneficient, of, all Christin charities—the direct and legitimate out-growth of the Christian Faith.

And as such, we propose, in a future number, to And as such, we propose, in a future number, to commend them to auclasses of our readers, with aspecial reference to the clergy of the parishes; endeavoring, at the same time, to meet certain conscientions objections, which some good, but, we think, mistaken persons, have entertained against them.

J. ALFRED CAY, General Agent, office in rear Elmore Insurance Company, Law Range.



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GREY FLANNEL SUITS, SACK, PANTS AND VEST .. \$7

VEST.....\$9 BLACK ALPACA SACES...... \$2 50 to 6

LIGHT WEIGHT CASHMERE SUITS, in fancy mix tures, and solid coles, and BLACK DRESS SUITS FURNISHING GOODS, dapted to the season

WHITE SHIRTS, four qualities \$2 50, 3, and MACULLAR, WLLIAMS & PARKER

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T IS PROPOSED TOPUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF

TS AN EXCELLENT DVERTISING MEDIUM. LET AN EXCELLERAY abstraction of the for a few months.
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months.

Contracts by the year e for six months, allowing privalent to the six months. liege of changing on moe favorable terms. Address EDWARD A. BRONSON,
November 13 Futures of the state of THE TRI-"EEKLY NEWS, DUBLISHED IN WIMSBORO' S. C., AFFORDS A

We respectfully solicit heir patronage for our mutual benefit.

GAILLARD, DESPORTES & WILLIAMS.

MARRIED. POINIER-GADSDEN.—At Spartanburg C. H., on the 10th inst., by Rev. J. D. McCullough, SAMUEL T. POINIER, of Louisville, Ky., to CLEMENTINE, daughter of the late T. NORMAN GADSDEN, of Charleston, S. C.

ance; of the late JAMES K. ROBINSON are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at the Second Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, at Six o'clock.

FELLOWSHIP SOCIETY.-THE MEM-BERS of this Society are requested to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. JAMES K. ROBINSON, at the Second Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, at 6 o'clock. CAMPBELL DOUGLAS,

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—THE MEMBERS of the Society will assemble This Afternoon, at Six o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church (Flynn's Church), to

pay the last tribute of respect to our late President, JAS.

THOS. O'BRIEN,

July 15 Ar The Relatives and Friends of Mr. P. L. GUILLEMIN are requested to attend the Funeral Sorvices of his Infant Daughter, IDA, at St. Paul's Church, Society street, at Four o'clock This Afternoon. July 15

ROBINSON.

35 The ticlatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM SEIRVING, and of Mr. FRANCIS WI'S, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. WILLIAM SKIRVING, at the Morris street Church, To-Day, 15th instant, at half-past Three o'clock precisely. 1* July 15 DIED, in this city, on Sunday, July 14th, 1867, Miss MARY SMITH, in the 82d year of her age.

82 Her Relatives and Friends, and those of Dr. GEO. S. Pelzer, are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral Services, at Trinity M. E. Church, This Afternoon, at Five 1 July 15

Mrs. Susan Lacombe, are requested to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Patrick's Church, This (Monday) Morning, at half-past Nine o'clock. There will be a solemn Requiem Mass at the same time

Ba-His Relatives and Friends, and those of his mot

IN MEMORIAM. "There is a reaper whose name is death, And with his sickle keen. He reaps the green beard at a breath, And the flowers that grow between."

And the flowers that grow between.

JOHN D. HABERNICHT, the subject of this memoriam, after passing through the eventful struggle of the past few years, yielded to the reaper destr, and was mown down in the flower of his youth. Influenced by patriotic motives, he promptly enrolled himself as a member of the Palmetto Guard Artillery, and served in that Company throughout the entire war. When peace smiled once more upon the land, Mr. Habershort turned by attention to civil pursuits, and eugaged in business. smiled once more upon the land, Mr. Harring turfied his attention to civil pursuits, and engaged in business. He was married in last September, and confidently expected a long and a happy life, but the flat had gone forth that "all that live must die, passing through nature to eternity," and our friend fell a victim to an insidious disease. Throughout his filness, his devoted wife was a fund and affectionate nurse, and his family and friends did all that was possible to avert the dreaded end, but all in vain. Mr. J. F. C. nursed him with more than a brother's solicitude, and attended him to his last mom nts; he was all that a fond and devoted friend could be, and by his attention endeared himself not only to the deceased, but also to his family. He has "He is sleeping his last sleep.
He has fought his last battle,
And no sound shall awake him to glory again."

Mrs. Furman possessed great natural evenness and sweetness of temper—iransparent, truthfulness and canidor—stear judgment, cultivated by constant familiarity with the best books, and a meek and humble spirit; which, in her very girlhood, brought her to the baviour's feet, and kept her ever there, learning of Him who was lowly in heart. These qualities greatly endeaved her to the circle in which her lot was cast. No one could know her intimately without feeling that there was a sweet permasiveness in that unobtrustive, consistent plety which gave her an amount of influence, of which, in modest apt reclation of herself, she was not aware. She was a member of the Little River Baptist Church, Pairfield District, and in its cemetery her quiet form wasts the resurrection of the just. After less than one

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT OFFICE DEPARTMENT QUARTERMAS-TER, CHARLESTON, S. C., JULY 13, 1867 .- Scaled proon Saturday, July 20th, 1867, at which time they will be pened, for furnishing material and erecting a PICKET FENCE around Citadel Square. Plans and Specification nst be accompanied by the names of two good sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars eich, for the faithful performance of the work. Proposals will be addressed o the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for erecting R. O. TYLER,

Byt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Q. M. 2d Military District. T. P. MCELRATH,

OFFICE OF THE CITY REGISTRAR. CHARLESTON, July 18th, 1867 .- As the Civil Authorities have instituted active measures to improve and perfect the sanitary condition of the city, the Registrar would earnestly invite the prompt and zealous co-operation of the citizens in enforcing the same. They are particularly requested to observe and re-

port all nuisances or any condition of premises prejudi-cial to the public health. "Complaint Books" are deposited at the Lower and Upper Wards Guard Houses for this purpose, for the

amodation of the public. GEORGE S. PELZEB, M. D.,

STATE OF SCUTH CAROLINA. CHARLES-FON DISTRICT—.CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P. -PUBLIC NOTICE.-I, J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk of said Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, do hereby give public noice that an ELECTION FOR SHERIFF OF CHARLES-TON DISTRICT will be held on Monday, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election throughout the said District. Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.

This Day, CLOR, E OF LIME AND COPPERAS, for DISINFECTING PURPOSES, will be furnished free of charge, on application at this Office, No. 117 Coming sircet, as the City authorities earnestly desire that the tizens generally should use disinfectants promptly and freely, wherever necessary.

City Registrar. ERRORS OF YOUTH .- A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful induscre tion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the re-cipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he are cured. Sufferers

so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, April 12 3mos* No 42 Codar street, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores

Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c.
It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Proparations that comes from "Costar's" Establishment. Establishment:
"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c., &c., "Only infallible romedy known."
"Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die," &c.
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid,

it up in bottles, and never known to fall.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and officacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuis, Burns, "COSTAR'S" BUCKTRON SALVE-FOR CHIS, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Broken Brrasti, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in uso.
"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions,

Pill (sugar-conted), and of extraordinary efficacy for Cos-tiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all others others.
"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs
"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Cough

Hourseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asth-ma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. HENRY R. COSTAR. DOWIE & MOISE, WHOLESALE AGENTS, No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BY HOLDERS FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FLORIDA, ALABAMA, AND GULF CENTRAL RAIL OAD .- Holders of the above Boads will learn some hing to their advantage by calling on the subscriber a the office of Messrs. CONNER & WILSON, Broad street

CONSIGNEES NOTICE:—CONSIGNEES per Schooner JONAS SMITH are notified that she will scharge cargo This Day at Adger's North Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense of consignees. WILLIAM ROACH, Agent.

Corner Adger's South Wharf and East Bay,

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAM-SHIP E. B. SOUDER are hereby notified that she is Thi Day discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents.

W UNITARIAN CHURCH-CORPORATION NOTICE.—A meeting of the corporation (pew holders will be held at the Church This Evening at 8% o'clock, in accordance with the order to that effect made at the last

All freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars or less

nust be paid on the wharf before delivery of Goods.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER SEA GULL from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the Ste This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain o

the Wharf at Consignees' risk July 15 1 MORDECAL & CO., Agents CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER H. F. KEELING, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Brown & Co.'s Wharf

all goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. July 13 2 STREET BROTHERS & CO. SE SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIV ED at the office of the Chief Disbursing Officer of the

12 o'clock, noon, of the 20th day of July, for building s Brick School House on Bull street, in the City Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of must be accompanied by the names of two responses tion of the contract, and must be endorsed "Proposals Full street School House, and addressed to the amod

signed.

The right is reserved to reject all bids received it JAMES P. LOW. Bt Lt. Col. and A. Q. M. not satisfacto:y.
July 12 6 July 12

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH DAROLINA .- In the matter of WILLIAM MATTHIES-SEN. Survivor, with JULIUS MATTHIESSEN, of MAT-THIESBEN, O'HARA & CO., by whom a Petition for Adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the third day of July, A. D. 1867, in said Court.—In Bankruptcy.—This a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of WILLIAM MATTHE SSEN, of Charleston, in the Disransfer of any property by him, are forbidden by aw. That a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bank-

ruptcy, to be holden at No. 59 Broad street. Charleston S. C., before R. B. CARPENTER, Register, on the this J. P. M. EPPING, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of "Thou hast gone to the grave, but we will not deplore. Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. NOTICE T MARINELS CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their years it. Ashley River, are requested not to do so maywhere within direct ange of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILBOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of

> Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avolded. S. C. TÜRNER, H. M. Jarbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the

ARTIFICIAL EYES ARTIFICIAL HU MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

F THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD .- HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment em Address Dr. J. SKULIN HOUGHTON.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS EPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Due-harmless, reliable, instantangous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley

street, New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby com plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead o w nty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASTIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquistion to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpass ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion, By its direct iction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, bindly healing the same, and leaving the sur-face as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re

w. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

ALL HAIL TO THE CONOUEROR! wishii g to profit by the advertisor's experience, can do HOPE FOR THE DESPONDING INVALID.

RODRIGUE'S PULMONIC ELIXIR SPECIFIC.

DEFER NOT THE USE OF



MANY WHOSE DECLINI G HEALTH, WHICH oser, offer heartfelt thanks for this timely reme ag the short time since its public introduction ing the short time since its public introduction into use, the Originator has most happily realized her most sanguine expectations in manifestations issuing from all quarters of its unparalelled curative properties, for in no case where it has been administered with regard to directions, and persevered in, has it failed in its beneficial results.

results.

In resorting to this remedy, the invalid can depend upon the safety of every article in its preparation, and while it accelerates the healthful reactions of each organ and vessel, the mind can be perfectly free from apprehension of any subtle ingredient being insinuated into its omposition.

The appetite, which improves under its a iministration,

is at liberty to indulge prudently in whatever nutriment is palatable, digestive and wholesome, and while it is no more than proper to avoid exposure to fresh cold, no tear need be entertained of any liability under this course of treatment to induce it. It is a pleasant AROMATIC CORDIAL, quite agreeable to the taste, and as a lung revivityer and balsam of health, it is distinguishing itself as without precedent, and we trust will, ore lone, claim for itself general acclamation for its-unrivalled efficacy.

For sale by the Proprietress, Mrs. CECILIA RODRIGIE'S, northwest corner of MEETING AND SOCIETY STREETS, and principal Druggists.

PRICE SINGLE BOTTLE \$1.25. need be entertained of an April 2

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING. FOR COOPER RIVER.—THE FAST sailing aloop JULIA DEAN will leave Marshall's wharf, on the 1st and 15th of July, and continuuntil further notice, for all points on Western branch of Cooper River, and Eastern branch to Bonneau's Ferry. Trading is strictly prohibited.

For Friedling is strictly prohibited.

ranch of Cooper River, and Eastern of Cooper River, and Eastern of Cooper River, and Eastern on Loard, or For Freight engagements, apply to Master on Loard, or EBAUGH & MALLONEE, Horlbech's Whari. N. B.—All Freights must be prepaid.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY STEAMER WILL

go on an Excursion around the harbor, on Twesday Evening, 16th inst., leaving Market wharf at quarter past 8 o'clock.

A Band of Music has been engaged.

Fare—Cabin and Upper Deck 50 cents. Lower Deck 25 cents. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, R. W. LOCKWOOD, COMMANDER.

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF, on Saturday, the 20th inst, at 6 o'clock P. M. AS All outward Freight engagements must be unade at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 at the onic to Country and all matters connected with the inward business of the Ships, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO., Agents.

People's Mail Steamship Company.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
July 15

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR UNITED STATES MAJE LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA CAPTAIN CROWELL, The state of

population. The children of tembers you THE STEAMER OF THE STEAMER In Monte role

W. W. FRAZIER WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE both lene when CAPT. D. BOYLE. I S RECEIVING FREIGHT AT ATLANTIC



WILL LEAVE AS ABOVE FROM ATLANCIO

FOR SAVANNAH.

of THE STEAMER | Lists de base

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHABF, every TUESDAY NIGHT at
nine o'clock, for that port.
For freight or passage apply on
board or to the office of

JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LAND-INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH, GEO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP. (1100 Tons Burthen) CAPTAIN S. ADKINS,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIO
WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at
9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at
Sayannah, for Macon, Mobile and New O'clocaus.
All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office
of
RAVENEL & CO.,
July 12
Agents.

HARLESTON AND SAVANNATI

WEEKLY ... I neve bus

STEAMER PILOT BOY...CAPT. W. T. MCNEITY.
STEAMER FANNE....CAPT. F. PECK.
ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL L. AVE.
day and Friday Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Touching at
Bluffton on Monday, trip from Charleston, and Wednesday, trip from Savannab.

CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS,

Agents, Savannah, Ga.

FULLER & LEE,
Agents, Savannah, Ga.

FULLER & LEE,
Agents, Beaufort, S. C.

N. B.—THROUGH TUKETS sold at the office of the Agency in Charleston to points on the "Atlantic and Guif Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John's River.

July 1

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS Leave Pier No. 46, N. R., New York, every second Sui-urday, from June 15.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, 1997.

First Catin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$25; Steerage, \$35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York.
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$75; Steerage, \$48.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, \$210; Second Cabin, \$103; Steerage, \$40.

SALLING DATS FROM NEW YORK AND BREMEN:
June 15 and 29 July 15 and 27 August 16 and 24

Sept. 7 and 21 Ct. 5 and 19 Nov. 2 and 16

For Freight or Passage apply to

BAAC TAYLOR, President,

Fairmany 27 Iv No 46 Broadway. N. Y.

DARR & OSTEEN, Proprietors. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, ATSUMTER. S. C. Subscription \$4.00 per annum. To Clebe of four \$3.00 per annum.

Advectisements inscrice on liberal terms,

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

THE STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER, CAPTAIN LEBBY, nor 4 2 27 agw WILL LEAVE NORTH ATTANTIC
What Thursday, July 18, at 6 o'clock P.
Line composed of Steamers "MGNEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIPS SARAHOSSA, GRANADA, WILL LEAVE

WILL LEAVE VANDERHORST'S Wharf on Saturday, July 20th. July 15 RAVENEL, & GO. FOR ROCKVILLE AND EDISTO.

ST. HELENA,

Freight received on This Day, and be prepaid.

CITY POINT. .1100 TONS BURTHEN, a de

July 12 RAVENEL & CO., Agenta. FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA.

CITY POINT,

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

VIA BLUFFTON.

rip from Savannah.
ght received daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf,

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS.

aking passengers to Southampton, London, Have at I Bremen, at the followir g rates, payable in gold or its Jrenien, at the following races, p. stering, state quivalent in currency:
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$52; Stering, \$35,
First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$62; Stering, \$35,

February 27 1y No 40 Broadway, N. Y. THE SUMTER NEWS